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body of able statesmen are to be found to-day in operation in Latin-America, and are there producing the same effects. International jurisprudence is pre-eminently the science which the precarious existence of Latin-American states causes to flourish among their people. The *Einführung in das Völkerrecht* is the first work of importance on international law that, realizing this fact, gives an extensive (although by no means complete) review of Latin-American publicists and their works.

In every respect the first volume of the *Handbuch des Völkerrechts* bears the stamp of originality of research, of thought, and of conclusions; and the character of this volume justifies the belief that, when completed, the work will mark an epoch in the history of the literature of international law.

DANIEL DE LEON.

Répertoire des travaux historiques, contenant l'analyse des publications faites en France et à l'étranger sur l'histoire, les monuments, et la langue de la France, pendant l'année 1883. Tome III., Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.

This periodical, started in 1882 and beginning with the publications of 1881, has for its object to give the title of all publications relating in any way to France,—its history, politics, law, literature, economic conditions, *etc.*,—issued during the year in France or elsewhere, whether in separate form as book or pamphlet, or in periodicals and transactions of societies. It gives with each title a short notice, setting forth the nature and scope of the publications, and rather hints at than expressly states the quality of the work. How extensive an undertaking this is, and how useful it must be, will be shown by the number of entries in the volume for 1882, which was 6,334. A copious index covering many pages gives ready access to its contents. The work seems to be done with as much thoroughness and fulness as could possibly be looked for in so great an undertaking. The names of the editors or reviewers are attached to each section, and comprise well-known authorities in the several departments of historical and economic science who are co-operating in this enterprise. The work itself is printed at government expense in the *Imprimerie Nationale*, and is an example of how much is done in Europe in some directions for historical and political science. Of how great value to the student of American affairs would be a similar work, bringing together the innumerable books, pamphlets, essays, and studies on America. Possibly a national historical organization might contribute more to science by thus making accessible to students the vast number of studies now published yearly, than by increasing their number by a few each year.

GEORGE H. BAKER.